public sector undertakings and Indian school in Moscow is as follows :

Country	*No. of Indians*
Russia	1800
Uzbekistan	1400
Ukraine	1000
Armenia	153
Belarus	124
Georgia	104
Azerbaijan	82
Kirghizatan	80
Latvia	70
Tadjikistan	57
Kazakhstan	45
Estonia	8
Moldova	6
Turkmenistan	3
Lithuania	None

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been ascertained that, in general, the difficulties being faced by Indians are a consequence of the major political, economic and other changes taking place in these countries, following the dissolution of the former USSR.

(c) Our Missions, in consultation with the local authorities, keep in regular contact with the Indian nationals to provide appropriate assistance wherever necessary, including to Indian students.

Immunities available to Diplomatic Passport Holders

628. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the immunities and facilities available to the holders of Diplomatic Passports in India; and

(b) whether legislators and Ministers of State Governments are eligible for the grant of Diplomatic Passports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No privileges, immunities and facilities are available to holders of Indian Diplomatic passports, within Indian. However, Foreign Diplomatic passport holders holding assignments in India enjoy privileges, immunities and facilities as admissible under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

(b) Ministers of State Governments and Members of Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils are entitled to Diplomatic passports when proceeding outside India on Government business.

OIC Stand on Kashmir

629. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: SHRI V. GOPALSAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published by the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, which has alleged State-sponsored repression of the Muslim population in Kashmir; and

(b) what steps have been taken at the diplomatic level to deny the charge and give the correct picture to the outside world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An official statement on September 29, 1992 described the stand taken by the OIC as one-sided, unacceptable, prejudiced and irrelevant. The views of the Government of India have been made clear to all participants in the meeting and the OIC secretariat.

Extradition Treaty between India and U.K.

630. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Extradition Treaty has been signed between India and U.K.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether extradition treaties with other Commonwealth countries and USA have been finalised or are under negotiations with a view to contain terrorism; including prevention of financing process from outside countries; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed on 22nd September, 1992. The Extradition Treaty with India is the first such treaty UK has concluded with another Commonwealth country and the first one with a country other than EC countries and USA.

In addition to the normal features of an extradition treaty, this Treaty provides for a list of offences in respect of which the fugitive offender cannot raise the plea of "political offence" to stop his extradition. Further, the Treaty provides for the principle of prosecution in case extradition is refused; and for this purpose both India and the UK are required to assume jurisdiction in respect of offences committed outside their territories not only in respect of their nationals but also in respect of foreigners. This is known as the principle of extra territorial jurisdiction. The Treaty also provides for the possibility of extradition of persons committing or attempting or conspiring to commit offences against India while residing in and without leaving the territory of the UK.

(c) and (d) An Extradition Treaty was signed with Canada in 1987. Extradition between India and USA is possible under the 1931 Extradition Treaty between UK and USA which was made applicable to India through a Gazette Notification in 1966. A preliminary exchange of views took place between India and USA at Official level in November, 1976 about the desirability of concluding a new Extradition Treaty but no formal proposals were made or received.

Anti India Resolution in U.S. Congress

631. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a resolution advocating separatism in Punjab has been introduced by a Republican Legislator in the US Congress at the instance of a pro-Khalistan Lobby; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

British Foreign Secretary's stand on NPT, vis-a-vis India

632. SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the British Foreign Secretary's recent visit to Pakistan wherein he has pleaded that India signs the NPT and welcomed the 5-Nation Conference on keeping the region free from nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to explain India's position to the British diplomats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd addressed a Press conference in Islamabad on October 31 at which he expressed the hope that since both India and Pakistan have unsafeguarded nuclear facilities both countries would accede to the NPT. He also welcomed the proposal for "5-Power Regional Talks".

(b) The Indian Government has maintained that the NPT is a discriminatory treaty. At the same time India is committed to the overall objective of achiev-